(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2104.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1787.

To ARISTIDES.

IN your laſt addreſs to the people of Maryland, you have been pleaſed to take ſome notice of Publicola. The right of the people to inſtruct their delegates, had always appeared to me an eſſential ſafe guard of public liberty I not only read of it as a ſpeculative opinion, of individuals in their cloſets; but hiſtory told me of its being actually exerciſed in all countries, and all governments, where the people had a ſhare in legiſlation, by delegates or repreſentatives, and when I found you and a few others among us, aſſerting a different doctrine, I conſidered it as a dangerous attack upon the rights of my fellow-citizens, and therefore made ſome animadverſions upon it.

But it was your duty, you ſay, as a *guardian* of the conſtitution, to proteſt againſt what you conceived a moſt dangerous innovation. This, Sir, ſeems to me to be another new-fangled doctrine. I wonder what it is that has made you a *guardian* of the conſtitution, to *proteſt* in *news papers* againſt what you may conceive to be *innovations*. I can find nothing of it in your commiſſion as a judge, nor can I find it in your oath of office. But you may tell me, the oath of allegiance, which you alſo take, binds you to defend the government, againſt all conſpiracies and combinations. If this be the ground on which you reſt your title, to be the *guardian* of the conſtitution, to *proteſt* in news papers, why then every conſtable in the ſtate, and every cryer of the courts, and the very door-keepers of the general aſſembly, are equally with you *guardians* of the conſtitution; for they all take the ſame oath of allegiance. In the exerciſe of your *judicial* authority, upon ſubjects *judicially* before you, no doubt you have great and extenſive powers; but as to queſtions not before you *judicially*, you are only a *private* citizen. If however the title flatters and pleaſes you of being a *guardian* of the conſtitution, to *proteſt* in *news papers*, you may take it, and ſo may the cryer of your court, for what I care about it.

You were not, you ſay, particularly *intereſted* in the queſtion. Now I think you were *particularly* intereſted; for if I miſtake not, the peoples inſtructions were to have been given upon the bill for a paper emiſſion; and by the proviſions of it, the *officers ſalaries* were to be paid in that money. You were as much diſintereſted upon the ſubject, as you were upon other matters, in which you have diſplayed your patriotiſm, by memorials and pamphlets.

But, except on *important occaſions*, a man that applies to the people for inſtructions, will be deemed, you ſay, a *promoter of ſedition*, or what St Paul calls "a peſtilent fellow." I would aſk, who are to judge what are *important occaſions?* I beg pardon; to be ſure the *guardian* of the conſtitution to *proteſt* in *news papers*, muſt be the judge; and as you, Sir, have already determined, that the diſtreſſes of the people as to their taxes and debts, and the ways and means propoſed for their relief, were not a ſubject important enough to be laid before the people for their inſtructions, why then every delegate, who applied for ſuch inſtructions, was a *promoter of ſedition*, or what you ſay, St. Paul calls "a peſtilent fellow" When judge Jeffries, that bloody monſter, butchered and murdered the illuſtrious Sydney and lord Ruſſel, and other patriots, his butcheries and murders were defended by perverting the doctrines of St. Paul; when bigots and zealots lighted up the flames of perſecution, the ſtake, fire and faggot, were defended by the like perverſion of the doctrine of St Paul; and when members of the houſe of delegates are to be marked and branded, as *promoters* of *ſedition* and *peſtilent fellows*, we ſee a *judge* of the general court of Maryland mangling St. Paul in like manner, and making the like *pious* application of his writings.

Our conſtitution and form of government ſays, that our judges ought to be *learned in the law*, and provided with *liberal* ſalaries; but for men not *learned in the law*, no ſalary at all is provided. A *judge* who perpetually dabbles in politics, and ſpends his time in writing laborious notes, laborious memorials, laborious pamphlets, and other laborious publications, muſt find it, I think, very difficult to require and retain ſuch a knowledge of the law as his ſtation requires.

Of all men in the community, a *judge* ought to be the moſt diſengaged, from the agitations of private or public diſcuſſions. The character he ſuſtains, decides upon the lives, property and liberties of his fellow-citizens and it is impoſſible to hold the ſcales of juſtice with a ſteady hand, when the judgment is ſhook by the aſſaults of prejudice and paſſion. Of all topics, I know of none ſo likely to enflame the minds of men, and raiſe their paſſions as queſtions touching the liberties of the people; and the records and annals of England tell us, that when *judges* once enter the liſts as *partizans of power*, they ſoon become *proſtitutes* upon the bench, and *fit inſtruments* to execute the moſt wicked and atrocious purpoſes.

You collect, you ſay, from the whole of my publication, that I aſſerted that "Mr Locke, lord Moleſworth, and Mr. Trenchard, maintained with their pens *the right of binding by inſtructions*; that Mr Hambden and lord Ruſſel maintained it with their blood; and Mr. Algernon Sydney with both." This collection of yours, Sir, is nothing more than the work of a prolific fancy; indeed there is ſo little ground for it, that I am almoſt led to think it a *wilful* miſrepreſentation.

Having fabricated an aſſertion for me, you then proceed to expoſe it. "In a popular harrangue this aſſertion might not ſurpriſe; committed to writing, publiſhed to the world, and open to examination, there is no excuſe or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would diſdain to offer." I have no objections to your expoſing your own aſſertions and declarations; but to tell the people of Maryland, they are my aſſertions and declarations, is to depart from all truth and decency; and "there can be no excuſe or palliation for it except that, which Ariſtides would diſdain to offer."

I cited the illuſtrious names of Locke, Moleſworth, Trenchard, Hambden, Ruſſel, and Sydney, to maintain the following poſitions.

1ſt. That all legiſlative power is a *grant* of the people, and a *truſt* for their welfare and happineſs.

2dly. That the people are the *judges* whether this truſt was properly or improperly executed.

3dly. That if they were of opinion it was not properly executed, they might go even to the extreme of reſuming the powers of government, if *other* means of redreſs were ineffectual.

The great object of my publication, was to prove the propriety of the aſſembly's adjourning to take the *ſenſe* and *judgment* of the people, upon the meaſures propoſed by the houſe of delegates, and rejected by the ſenate. It therefore became material to eſtabliſh the principle, that the people are the *rightful judges* of the good or bad tendency of all public meaſures To maintain this principle, I cited the above authorities, and I hope you will admit they are directly in point. I afterwards ſhewed, that the right of interference by *inſtructions*, was a natural and neceſſary reſult from the principle or *right of judgment* Not that theſe patriots employed their pens and blood in defence of the *particular right of inſtructing*, but in defence of principles, from which I contended, the right of inſtructing reſulted as a plain and natural conſequence. And before I have done, Sir, I think I ſhall oblige you to confeſs it by fair argument.

But you have inſulted it ſeems the memory of Sydney, and you have thought proper to beg pardon of his illuſtrious ſpirit. May the illuſtrious ſpirit of Sydney, you ſay, forgive the injury which from the *miſinformation* of Publicola, you lately offered to his memory. I think the aſking of pardon was the leaſt you could do. But why is the blame to be put upon me? What *miſinformation* did I give you? I abſolutely deny giving you any; you again miſrepreſent me, and ſeem to forget the obligations of truth and decency.

It is remarkable however, that when you thought Mr. Sydney was *in favour* of the *right of inſtructing*, you immediately inſulted him; he was then no doubt *a promoter of ſedition*, or what you ſay St. Paul calls "a peſtilent fellow." But when upon reading a paſſage in his writings, which you do not underſtand, you thought he was againſt the *right of inſtructing*, then you cut about, and extol him for a *great patriot*, and you bring him forward before the people of Maryland as an *illuſtrious advocate* for you. I believe, Sir, you muſt once more cut about, and conſider Mr. Sydney, as you ſeem originally to have done, *a promoter of ſedition*, or what you ſay St. Paul calls "a peſtilent fellow;" for although Mr. Sydney did not fall a martyr upon the *particular point of inſtruction*, nor was quoted by me for that purpoſe, yet I aſſert he expreſsly maintains the peoples right to inſtruct, and tells us in the moſt explicit terms that the people of England enjoy this right, and have never parted with it by their own conſent, nor ſuffered it to be taken from them by force or any other unjuſtifiable means.

But how is this poſſible you may aſk, conſidering the paſſages you have cited from Mr. Sydney, and which you ſay are *all the material paſſages* upon the ſubject. I anſwer and ſay, you did not underſtand the paſſages you cited, and that there are *other material paſſages*.

Remember the queſtion between us is not upon the *right* or *force* of inſtructions from a *particular* county, city, or borough, but upon the *right* and *force* of the *national voice* communicated and declared to the legiſlature by *memorial, remonſtrance* or INSTRUCTION, from *every* county, city, and borough, or the *majority* of the nation. The adjournment of the houſe of delegates was, not to take the ſenſe, judgement and *inſtructions* of a *particular county*, but to take the ſenſe, judgment and inſtructions of *every county*, The right of judgmemt, which the people retain on the eſtabliſhment of civil government, and which preſides and watches over the legiſlative exerciſe of the powers communicated, and decides in all caſes, whether theſe powers are properly or improperly executed, dwells not in the people of a *particular* county, city, or borough, but in the people of every county, city, or borough, or a majority of them.

As to the force of inſtructions from a *particular* county, city, or borough in England, different opinions have been entertained by different writers upon the ſubject. The repreſentatives there for a county, city, or borough, are ſaid by ſome to be repreſentatives not only *for the county*, but for *the whole nation*. From whence it is contended that although a county, city, or borough may inſtruct, yet their inſtructions cannot be concluſive and binding, becauſe they are *partial* Others entertain a different opinion, and aſſert that each county has an *excluſive abſolute right* of binding its own repreſentatives by inſtructions, and reject the idea as a fiction that the repreſentatives *of a county*, are the repreſentatives of the *whole nation*

The very ground upon which the objection is made that the people of a particular county have not an abſolute concluſive right to inſtruct the repreſentatives of that county, admits the binding force of inſtructions from every county, or the majority of the people; for the objection is that the repreſentatives of a county being the repreſentatives of the whole nation, inſtructions from a particular county, can only be the inſtructions *of the minority*. But put the caſe of inſtructions from *every county*, or from the *majority* of the people, and then the objection ceaſes, and the inſtructions are *abſolute* and *concluſive*.

Among the number of writers, who are of opinion that the repreſentatives of a county, are the repreſentatives of the whole nation, is Mr. Sydney. And upon this principle it is that he conſiders the opinions of the electors of a *particular county* when communicated to the repreſentatives *of that county*, as a proper interference for information; but not as an *abſolute and concluſive inſtruction*. Take now the paſſage you cited:

"Every county, ſays Mr. Sydney, does not make "a *diſtinct body*, having in itſelf a *ſovereign power*; "but it is a member of that great body which com"prehends the whole nation. It is not therefore "for Kent, or Suſſex, or Lewes, or Maidſtone, but "the whole nation, that the members choſen in "theſe places are ſent to ſerve in parliament. And "though it be fit for them as friends and neigh"bours, ſo far as may be to hearken to the opinion "of the electors, for the information of their judg"ment, and to the end that what they ſhall ſay, be "of more weight, when every one is known not "to ſpeak his own thoughts only, but thoſe of a "greater number of men, yet they are not ſtrictly and "properly obliged to give an account of their "actions to any, unleſs the whole body of the "nation for which they ſerve, and who are equally "concerned in their reſolutions could be aſſembled. "This being impracticable, the whole puniſhment "to which they are ſubject, *if they betray their truſt*, "is ſcorn, infamy, hatred, and an aſſurance of be"ing rejected, when they ſhall again ſeek the ſame "honour."

Mr. Sydney, it is plain ſpeaks in this paſſage of the force of inſtructions, from the people of *a particular county*, to the repreſentatives of ſuch county, and conſiders ſuch inſtructions not *abſolutely concluſive*, becauſe the perſons choſen are not only repreſentatives for the county, but the whole nation.

It is material to conſider what led Mr. Sydney to make the remarks and obſervations in the paſſage cited. Mr. Filmer, a miniſterial partizan had publiſhed a book in which he aſſerted, "that the people of England muſt *only chooſe*, and truſt thoſe whom they chooſe, to do *as they liſt*."

Mr. Sydney devotes a whole chapter in refutation of this very ſlaviſh poſition, which, Sir, is much like your own poſition. He replies and ſays, "This "is ingeniouſly concluded; I take what ſervant I "pleaſe, and when I have taken him, I muſt ſuffer

" him to do what he pleases. But from whence " should this necessity arise? Why may I not take " one to be my groom, and another to be my cook, " and keep them both to the offices for which I " took them? What law does herein restrain my " right? And if I am free in my private capacity, " to regulate my particular affairs, according to " my own discretion, and to allot to each servant " his proper work, why have not I *with my associates* " *the freemen of England*, the like liberty of *directing* " and *limiting* the powers of the *servants* we employ in " our public affairs."

If this is not an explicit assertion of the people's right to *direct* and *control* their delegates, I am mistaken indeed. And if our people have the like command over their delegates and representatives, as they have over their *grooms* and *cooks*, I think, Sir, you have egregiously mistaken Mr. Sydney, on the point of instructions. If A and B. indeed have a groom or a cook, neither A. nor B. separately and exclusively can direct and limit his powers, but both certainly may; and so, if representatives of a county be representatives of a whole nation, the people of the county cannot separately or exclusively *direct* and *limit* the powers of such representatives. But why have not I, with my associates, the freemen of Maryland, the liberty of directing and limiting the powers of our delegates and representatives?

Mr. Sydney having placed this right of directing and limiting the power of public servants in the body of the people, proceeds to distinguish the government of England from the United Netherlands, in the mode and manner of exercising this right. He says, that every province, city, or canton, is a *distinct body*, having an *exclusive sovereignty* and therefore the delegates of a particular province, city, or canton, are absolutely bound by the instructions of such province, city, or canton, they being delegates only for such province, city, or canton. But not so he says, amongst us; every county does not make a distinct body, &c. and so goes on as already cited.

And why I would ask does every province, city, or canton, in the United Netherlands possess the absolute right of instructing their delegates? Because each province, city, or canton, is a distinct body, having a distinct sovereignty. And why does not every county in England possess this right as absolutely? Because each county is not a *distinct body*, nor a distinct sovereignty? But why shall not the freemen of England, the body of the nation, possess this right as absolutely as a province, city, or canton in the United Netherlands?—

Mr. Sydney then goes on and maintains, that this right of directing and instructing delegates and representatives was recognised and exercised by the people of Spain and France, when those governments admitted the people a share of legislation by deputies and delegates; and he tells us that this right (when he wrote) was used and practised in the states of Languedoc and Brittany, and in the diets of Germany. The histories of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Bohemia, he says, testifies the peoples right of instructing, and if this right does not still subsist in these countries, the people, he says, " must " have been deprived of it by ways and means as " best suit the *manners* of *pirates* than the *laws of* " *God and nature*. And if England does not still enjoy the same right, it must be because she has " been deprived of it by the same unjustifiable " means, or by our own consent. But thanks be to " God, we know of no people, who have a better " right to liberty or better defended it than our " own nation. And if we do not degenerate from " the virtue of our ancestors, we may hope to transmit it entire to posterity. WE ALWAYS MAY " AND OFTEN DO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR " DELEGATES, &c."

Could Mr. Sydney, Sir, express himself in a more explicit language, was it possible to assert the peoples right of instructing in more forcible and positive terms? What a striking difference do we see between his notions of this right and yours? To deprive a people of this right, he says, would better suit the manners of a *pirate* than the laws of *God and nature*. But you say to suffer the people to enjoy this right would be a *wicked thing*, because " *it must introduce disorder, riot and arbitrary sway*" When this illustrious patriot speaks of England's maintaining and preserving this right of instructing amidst the storms and tempests that threatened her liberties, he breaks out in a transport of joy and gratitude, " thanks be to God, we know of no people, who have a better right to liberty, or better defended it than our own nation" But when you speak of the defenders of this liberty in the state of Maryland, you mark and describe them as *promoters of sedition*, or what you say St. Paul calls " pestilent fellows."

You see, Sir, you neither understand Mr. Sydney, nor his doctrines nor principles. You got hold of a passage relative to the *force* of instruction from a *particular county* and you applied it to the *national voice*. But Mr. Sydney, you find, asserts and defends in the warmest terms the *national right* of judging and instructing. This was the only point contended for by myself and the other advocates for the peoples right of instructing the SENATE. And this admitted, it follows that the house of delegates may rightfully apply for instructions, and that the people may rightfully give them, and when given they are equally conclusive and binding upon both branches of the general assembly.

I found the right of instructing upon the same principles that Mr. Sydney does; he maintains that delegates are *public servants*, deriving all their authority from the grant of the people, and that the people are therefore the judges, whether they employ that authority for their happiness or their destruction. " That the people are the judges, Mr. Locke, " lord Molesworth, and Mr. Trenchard, maintained " with their pens, Hambden, and lord Russell, with " their blood, and Mr. Algernon Sydney with " both." And that the people are the judges I too maintain, and thank Heaven I can do it without risking any fatal consequences; for while Aristides is the GUARDIAN of the constitution, what have I to fear from the head or heart of a *Jeffries*?

My position then is this, that the people of Maryland are the judges whether the general assembly in the exercise of the powers with which they are entrusted, employ them for their safety and happiness, or for their ruin and destruction; our declaration of rights and compact teaches this doctrine; for it expressly says, that the powers of legislation are a grant of the people; that both branches are the trustees of the people; that when their powers are abused and *all other means of redress are ineffectual*, the people may then resume them.

If the people are the judges, it follows, that every proceeding and measure of the general assembly is a proper subject for their consideration and judgment. And thence it is that we have a journal of our proceedings in both houses printed and published at the public expence. And if the people are the judges, then the measures proposed the last session by the house of delegates and rejected by the senate, were also proper subjects for their examination and judgement.

The question Sir, between us is now brought to a point. Suppose the people deliberating upon these systems had been of opinion, that their welfare and happiness required the adoption of them, and that rejection would endanger or destroy the public safety; I ask, what were the people to do under such a *national* sense and judgment of these systems.

It has been said, that although the people are the judges, and may form such an opinion and judgement; yet our compact and form of government, puts a padlock upon their lips, so that they cannot speak, and a fetter upon their hands, so that they cannot act, for *one year* with respect to the house of delegates; and for *five years* with respect to the senate. But when these periods are determined and the time is come for a new election, then the people may—I beseech you what? Why, after they have lost their country and its liberties and become slaves, by means of being padlocked and fettered during the above periods, they may *then* speak and act like *freemen*; they may then *discontinue* those members who have already struck the blow, and completely destroyed them.

But you may say that this is not your doctrine, for you admit that when the ends of government are perverted, the people may immediately interfere. I presume you also admit, that the people are the judges what are the ends of government, and what measures of the legislature are a perversion of them. Suppose then the people had been of opinion that the senate's rejection of the measures proposed, endangered their safety and happiness, and thereby perverted the ends of government, what were they to do under such an impression and conviction? If you admit they might immediately have interfered by memorial, remonstrance, or instruction, it is all I contend for; for whenever they can *rightfully* interfere, their instructions must be conclusive, and they can rightfully enforce obedience to them.

Government was made for the happiness of the people; they are the judges whether the powers of government are employed for that purpose. This right of judgment admitted, I ask, how can a legislature rightfully over-rule the national voice upon a subject affecting the national safety and happiness, communicated and declared by memorial, remonstrance, or instruction? If the people are the judges, their judgment and voice must be conclusive, if not conclusive, then the legislature is despotic.

You do not, Sir, seem to me to have a proper idea of what is meant by the *supreme power* of the legislature. It is *supreme* only while it is employed for the happiness of the people; while it operates within this sphere, there can be no rightful interference from the people. But when this power is employed in the pursuit of measures, or enaction of laws, which the people think are *oppressive* and *injurious*, or in rejecting measures, which they think their happiness requires, then this power is not *supreme*, and the people may rightfully intertere, for such an interference combats only the measures of an *usurped* authority.

You demand to know whether the passage you cited from Mr. Locke was not a pointed authority against my doctrine? I answer, no, I wish you were better acquainted with Mr. Locke and his principles of liberty. I agree with him, that the supreme power of legislation can never revert to the people, but upon the *miscarriages* of those, into whose hands it is placed. But who, does Mr. Locke say, are the judges when such *miscarriages* happen? The people. And what if such *miscarriages* happen? Why the people may interfere; for in all such miscarriages the *supreme power* flies out of its sphere, and the peoples interferance does not touch the *rightful*, but the *wrongful* exercise of it.

Whenever the people think the powers of government are improperly exercised, they may interfere two ways.

1st. By memorial and remonstrance.

2dly By instruction and demand.

And their application or direction may be enforced two ways.

1st. By discontinuing the members on a future election.

2dly. By resuming the power of government.

The one or other mode of coertion may be adopted according to the exigency of the case.

But my doctrine, you say is *wicked*, and tends to introduce *riot* and *disorder*. Other partizans of power have said the same thing before you. But the principles, which I contend for, are established upon foundations too strong to be shaken by the feeble efforts of a judge, who, if we may believe his writings, neither knows nor feels what liberty is.

The *binding force* of instructions, you assert, has no connexion with the principles of the English and American revolutions. I never read a writer so confident in his assertions, and yet so often mistaken. The binding force, Sir, of instructions is entirely founded upon the principles of both these revolutions. The principles were, that all rightful power is derived from the people, that it is to be exercised for their welfare and happiness, that the people are the judges, and when they think it is not so employed they may speak and announce it by memorials, remonstrances, or instructions; and if they are disregarded they may right themselves by discontinuing their members at a future election, or if the magnitude of the case requires it, by resuming the powers of government. It was upon these principles the people of England struck off the head of king Charles the first; it was upon these principles the people of England drove king James the second from the throne; it was upon these principles that America broke her connexion with Great-Britain, and became an independent empire; and it is upon these principles that we see you, Sir, a *judge* of the *general court* of Maryland, with a salary of £. 500 per annum; and like a *blasted guardian* employing all the powers and faculties of your soul to destroy the best guard which the people have for their liberty, safety and happiness.

PUBLICOLA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December* 23.

IT seems no longer doubtful that the affairs of Egypt have taken an unfavourable turn for the Porte. The news from those parts is, that a corps of 10,000 men was entirely defeated by the rebels on the 26th of October; that the captain pacha, to repair this loss, had put himself at the head of all the men that are able to carry arms, and is marched against the enemy, determined to conquer or die. The fleet which sailed in spring to cruise in the Archipelagos, returned to port on the 18th.

There are only two ships of war and a packet-boat at Alexandria at present, but government, who are determined to re-establish their authority in Egypt, are preparing a small fleet to sail to those parts as soon as possible.

VIENNA, *January* 22.

The affairs of Holland becoming daily more and more embroiled, and the hopes of a reconciliation between the stadtholder and the states general diminishing, it may become necessary to have recourse to arms to settle those differences, and thus a trifling domestic quarrel may inflame a great part of Germany; but we still hope matters will not come to such extremities.

PARIS, *January* 22.

Dr. Franklin's conductors have saved the town-hall of the city of Poppi in Tuscany. As it had been often damaged by lightning, the grand duke ordered a conductor to be placed on the top of the tower. Twice in a late storm the flashes attacked the building, and the lightning after having melted the gilt point of the steel, lost itself in a well, where the conductor ended, without causing the least damage.

LONDON, *February* 9.

A letter from the Hague, dated February 1, says " It is the opinion of most people here that an entire reconciliation will soon take place between the prince of Orange and the states general, as overtures have been proposed for that purpose, which both parties seem very inclinable to accede to, and for this desirable arrangement the celebrated Sieur Fagel has been some time at Loo, and had several conferences with the prince on the subject. This negotiation has been commenced from the interferance of the king of Prussia, who very warmly espouses the cause and interests of the stadtholder, and has offered to act as mediator between him and the states, and it is even affirmed that an offer of the same nature has been made from the court of Versailles."

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, January 4.

" The sieur la Viltore, a gentleman well known in the mercantile world, has undertaken a plan, the completion of which will not only comprehend the immediate benefit of this port, but will ultimately tend to the advantage of the French commerce in general. He has formed an association on subscription for cultivating and extending the trade of France in the Levant, and in various parts of the Turkish dominions, and has laid the basis of his connexions so strongly, as to afford the most flattering appear-

ance of ſucceſs. Three ſhips are now lading here with a variety of articles under his immediate inſpection; and as he is to take his paſſage to Turkey in one of them, he by that means proves beyond all doubts the ſincerity of his intentions."

Extract of a letter from Paris February 8.

"The political arrangements in this capital have taken another ſhape of late than they formerly wore. It is apparent now, that the main intent of the miniſtry is that which, in truth, ſhould be the view and effect of every adminiſtration, the extenſion of trade and commerce. To theſe points they are now much attentive, and Mr. Eden's commercial treaty appears to have formed the baſis of this intention."

Feb. 15. On Chriſtmas eve, and the next day, the inhabitants of Rimini, in Italy, felt a moſt terrible ſhock of an earthquake. Several houſes, the cuſtom-houſe, and the Cordeliers church, were thrown down. Auguſtus's triumphal arch burſt in the middle, and Trajan's bridge was very much damaged. Forty perſons periſhed by the above accident. The conſternation was ſo great, that upwards of 2000 inhabitants left the town, and ſought for ſhelter in the open plain, and on the borders of the ſea.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Scilly, February 8.

"Yeſterday came in here a large ſhip from Maryland, under jury maſts, very leaky, and only two men on board, the others having died with the over fatigue of pumping; they had been out nine weeks, and were obliged to throw all their cargo overboard."

March 1. Advices from Cronſtadt mention the arrival of two frigates there that have been out upwards of two years on diſcoveries.

We learn from Holland, by the mail received on Tueſday from that country, that his excellency Don Liano Comte de Sanaſe, the Spaniſh miniſter at the Hague, has preſented to the ſtates general a memorial, complaining and aſking exemplary juſtice againſt the conduct of the commanders of three Dutch ſhips, two of them commanded by negroes, who ſet upon and turned a-drift a Spaniſh guarda-coaſta, called Il-Carmen, to reſcue from the latter a ſmall Dutch veſſel taken in the actual commiſſion of ſmuggling.

March 7. Advices were yeſterday received by a courier from the Hague, of a commiſſion of the ſtates, conſiſting of ſeven members, having been juſt appointed to treat with the ſtadtholder, whoſe return is very ſhortly expected.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſtate of Vermont to his friend in this town, dated March 13, 1787.

"The diſturbances in Maſſachuſetts have not reached to any conſiderable degree in the ſtate of Vermont; ſmall parties have expreſſed a zeal in favour of the inſurgents, and ſome attempts have been made to prevent the aſſembly from acting upon ſundry letters from governor Bowdoin; but no attention was paid them, and a proclamation was iſſued on the occaſion.

"It was ſaid a few days ſince, that Shays was in ſome town upon Lake Champlain, endeavouring to raiſe a party in his favour, aided by a perſon who not long ſince was known to have been acting in the ſame way, and who being a member of aſſembly, was impeached therefor, and expelled the houſe, whilſt I was there; but we did not learn they had formed any conſiderable party, and the vigilence which will be conſequent on the proclamation, will be very likely to fruſtrate their views."

NORTHAMTON, *March* 21.

Extract of a letter from Lanſborough, dated March 6.

"The evening of the 3d inſtant one Levi Bullock of this town, about twenty years of age, who has ſerved under captain Shays, was one of thoſe who took ſhelter in New-York ſtate and aſſiſted in plundering Stockbridge the 27th ult. and finally arrived home without wound or impriſonment; yet his fears were ſuch that he durſt not be ſeen publicly: he went to the houſe of Mr. Mayo, who was from home, and perſuaded his ſon, Thomas Mayo about the ſame age to ſleep with him: they concluded to ſecret themſelves in a place made in the ſide of a hill to ſecure them from the froſt, the dimenſions of the place is about 10 by 8 feet; its entrance nearly 3 by 2 feet, they entered the ſame with a ſmall pot of live coals and a bed, and previouſly engaged a youth (brother to Mayo) to ſecure the entrance with a board and ſome ſnow. The ſtorm of ſnow which happened that night made the place ſtill more ſecure. The morning of the 4th inſt. the ſame youth dug away the ſnow, opened the place and found them living on their bed to appearance aſleep, though breathleſs:—attempts were made to recover them, but in vain:—a jury of inqueſt was ſummoned by the coroner, whoſe verdict was, that the ſaid Levi Bullock and Thomas Mayo, came to their death by the miſchance of ſuffocation."

NEW-YORK, *April* 24.

The ſloop Experiment, commanded by captain Stewart Dean, arrived at this port on Sunday laſt, from Canton in China, after a paſſage of four months and twelve days. This veſſel ſailed from hence on the 18th of December 1785, and was the ſecond adventurer from the United States of America to ſo diſtant a port. It was matter of ſurpriſe to the natives, and Europeans in that quarter, to ſee ſo ſmall a veſſel arrive from a clime ſo remote from China; and muſt have given them an exalted conception of the enterpriſing ſpirit of the citizens of theſe United States. The ſucceſsful and ſafe return of Captain Dean has taught us, that fancy oft-times paints danger in much higher colours than is found really to exiſt, and that by maintaining a ſpirit of enterpriſe, diligence and activity, we are enabled to ſurmount difficulties, which, on a curſory view, are deemed fraught with dangers.—Captain Dean brought home all the hands he took out with him, having had no ſickneſs on board.

By this veſſel we are informed of the death of that truly reſpectable citizen, colonel Iſaac Sears, of this city, occaſioned by a fever he caught at Batavia, of which he died at Canton, a ſhort time after his arrival there.—The ſond expecting family of the deceaſed, perhaps but a few days ſince happy in anticipating the ſpeedy and joyful return of her affectionate head, from a hazardous, but laudable undertaking, having now to bemoan their loſs.—A ſad reverſe!

Letters from captain Truxton, by this conveyance adviſe that ſeveral European captains and ſupercargoes have alſo been carried off by a violent fever which is peculiar to that climate; few Americans have eſcaped it. The crews of all the ſhips from America have been ſick, but have happily recovered, except one man who died, on board the Canton. Captain Truxton was nearly ready and intended to ſail on the 15th of December. His ſhip was in complete order and his crew in good health and ſpirits; ſo that his arrival in this port may be ſhortly expected, as well as that of captain Green, in the Empreſs of China, who was to have ſailed about the ſame period. All the American veſſels have met with a very favourable reception from the Chineſe, and it is hoped their voyages will prove proſperous and ſucceſsful.

May 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceaſed, that they are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

10 3/16 ELIZABETH READER, Executrix.
THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6. 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardſon, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

10 7/16 THOMAS RICHARDSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Chaptico, in St Mary's county, on the 31ſt of December, 1786, Negro STEPHAN, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three in hes high, proportionably made about the body an ſhoulders for height, but remarkable ſpare ſlim feet, legs and thighs; there is a ſcar upon the ſide of his right knee, occaſioned by ſticking an ax in it; a ſtout full ſet of teeth, and a remarkable ſurly down look when accuſed with having done amiſs; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen ſhirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country ſpun and fulled purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the ſame, white drilling breeches. I have heard he has changed his name, and paſſes as a freeman in company with Nace Butlar, as a kinſman; who has now a ſuit depending for his freedom.—They have been ſeen at Mr. Chaſe's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as tradeſmen. Any perſon that will ſecure the above mentioned negro, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by Jas. A. Thomas

PEREGRINE BOND.

April 18, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has erected a STAGE to run from Annapolis to Alexandria, which ſets out on Mondays and Fridays from Annapolis, and from Alexandria on Tueſdays and Saturdays.—Seats may be taken at Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis and at Mrs. LOMAX's in Alexandria, at two dollars and an half each paſſenger.

3X WILLIAM CLARK.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers. 7

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to veſt the real eſtate therein mentioned in the perſons who ought to poſſeſs the ſame, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the ſaid deed.

9X HENRY ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

ALL perſons having claims againſt John Roberts, ſquaretine ſurgeon of Annapolis, are requeſted to ſend them in legally proved to the ſubſcriber, St. Mary's county; and thoſe in his debt are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to

3X GEORGE LEIGH, adminiſtrator of John Roberts.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

JOHN WINTER.

To be ſold, by public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next,

A TRACT of land called Reſurvey on Locuſt Thicket, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-houſe, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

2 PETER GREEN.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

9X WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry.

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

9X BELAIN POSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joſeph Milburn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe.

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the requeſt of ſome friends, propoſes to take in ſubſcriptions in Annapolis, on the ſame terms as in Baltimore, the expence of tranſporting the books excepted, which ſhall be ſent regularly by the packets.

Conſcious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amuſement, in Annapolis, he preſumes it is needleſs to ſay any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, ſaddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Thoſe who wiſh to further the above undertaking, will please to apply ſpeedily, as no books will be ſent, until fifteen or twenty have ſubſcribed.

2 HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements uſed in the Bricklaying buſineſs.—Alſo a negro woman, and two children.

2 EDWARD VIDLER.

N. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-ſtones, &c. executed in the neateſt manner.

E. V.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; ſhe has a chain about 12 feet long, with a horſe-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

2 WILLIAM BRYAN,
living at Kent-point.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Joſeph Eaſtman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

8w JAMES WILLIAMS, adminiſtrator.

An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to appoint persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted of treason, and for a specific performance of certain contracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims against British merchants trading to this state before the revolution, and since peace those merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this state, and those factors or agents never having notified by public advertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such factors or agents, or their principals, now within this state, unless bond with security be given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall hereafter come into this state shall, within four months from the time of coming into this state, lodge with the auditor a list upon oath of balances due to such merchants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the several courts of justice within this state are hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of August next, to give judgment against any citizen of this state on any action brought by any of the said merchants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond to the state with such security and in such penalty as the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such creditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall be collected by him; and no debtor of any such British creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to return the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims against persons whose property has been confiscated by this state, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and passed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and still may be rejected for want of the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the justness of the claim, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authorised to make up an issue on the case and send it for trial to the county court where such person resides, or the general court, as the case may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid shall be sufficient to authorise the treasurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the auditor by the lists returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this state due to persons whose property has been confiscated as British property, the creditors of such persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts, and the property confiscated shall be only responsible where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore vested in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts paid by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his possession all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same, as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the same, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper person in their county to take into their possession the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorised to collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted person, and to pay the same, after deducting his commission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be considered as part of the estate of the person to whom due, and applied towards discharging the claims against such estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the state in such penalty and with such security as the said court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be transmitted with all convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by him safely kept in his office, and such county court may allow the person by them appointed such commission for his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of such property, or compelling a specific performance of such contracts, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where there has been a contract and sale of any real property by a British subject previous to the revolution, and such contract has not been completed, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause, if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all claims against this state, on account of property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or administrators, which have arisen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid by this state as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or administrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the auditor general, that for want of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for bringing in claims against the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

6

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of dress. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

2

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

2 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanson, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

7

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire of the Printers.

2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ALLEN, London-town; Daniel D. Addison, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus and Co. Herring-bay; William Brown, Kent county; John Bowman (2), Wye-river.

Jeremiah T. Chase, Edward Cockey, Annapolis; James Caunt (2), Queen-Anne's county; Robert Curry (3), Chester-town.

William Embleton, Annapolis.

John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Graham, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Alexander Howe, Samuel Hughes, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Margaret Hopkins, South river.

Thomas Jennings (3), Annapolis.

Ignatius Luckit, son of William, David Luckit, Port-Tobacco; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Isaac Lansdale, Queen-Anne; rev. Jesse Lee, Chester-town; William Leatherwood, Patapsco.

Dr. Francis Mitcheson, Queen-Anne's county; Medford and Jones, Maryland.

John Pitt, Annapolis.

Deborah Reinholds Betsy Reinholds, John Rogers, capt. Charles Ridgely (2), Tobias Ruedolph, Annapolis; Nathan Rern, William Richardson (2), Caroline county.

John Thomas Shaaf (3), Thomas N. Stockett (2), Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Mary Shaw, Queen Anne's county; Dr. Edward Simmes, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, Nicholas Sluby, Chester-town; Joseph Sprigg, Prince George's county.

Fs. Lewis Taney, care of C. Sewall.

James Cant Wright, George Welsh, Jabez Woodruff, Annapolis; John Welsh, Anne-Arundel county; William Waughhop, St. Mary's county; William Wells, Maryland.

Notley Young (2), Prince George's county.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately moved to that large and commodious house, formerly occupied by Samuel Chase, Esquire; where he purposes taking in private boarders, by the year or day; he is also provided with good stables for the reception of horses.

2 VACHEL STEVENS.

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK, nine years old next spring, the property of the subscriber, will cover the ensuing season at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, at five pounds current money a mare, but if paid by the first day of August next, three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will be received in lieu of five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree, as it is so well known, but it may be seen at his stable. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, at half a dollar per week, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

3X WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Craik, at Strawberry-Hill, near Port-Tobacco, a likely bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, appears to have been two years old last spring, has no brand or fresh mark except the hither hind foot white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

3X

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet.

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THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

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